February 14, 1750-1. THE Numb. 7.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, *Foreign and Domeſtic.*

To the PRINTER.

READING in one of your *Gazettes* the melancholy Account of *William Smith*, filled with Terror and Diſtraction, ſure Companions of a guilty Mind, in Expectation of a ſudden Death; I am induced to ſend you the following

OCCASIONAL LETTER,

From a dying LIBERTINE *to his Friend.*

Dear PHILO,

DEATH already ſeizes my Extremities; but as my Heart ſtill ſurvives, and checks me for the many Follies you have been Witneſs to in my former Life, and the bad Advice I have ſo often given you in regard to a future State, I think it my Duty, by Way of Reſtitution, to ſend you my preſent Thoughts, which can't be ſuppoſed to be any Ways byaſſed, when I am waiting the Diſſolution of my mortal Frame.---For while you are reading theſe Lines, I ſhall in all Probability, be either groaning under the Agonies of abſolute Deſpair, or triumphing in Fulneſs of Joy.

It is impoſſible for me to expreſs the preſent Diſpoſition of my Soul, the vaſt Uncertainty I am ſtruggling with; no Words can paint the Force and Vivacity of my Apprehenſions; every Doubt wears the Face of Horror, and would preſently overwhelm me, but for ſome faint Beams of Hope, which dart acroſs the tremendous Gloom.

What Tongue can utter the Anguiſh of a Soul ſuſpended between Extremes of infinite Joy or eternal Miſery? I am throwing my laſt Stake for Eternity, and tremble and ſhudder for the important Event.---Good God! how have I employed myſelf! How have I conſumed my Days in a ſinful Lethargy!---I never waked 'til now!---I have but juſt commenced the Dignity of a rational Creature; 'til this Inſtant I had a wrong Apprehenſion of every Thing in Nature; I have purſued Shadows; entertained myſelf and Friends with Dreams. I have been treaſuring up Duſt, and ſporting myſelf with the Wind.---While I look back on my paſt Life, I find it all a Blank, a perfect Vacancy, except ſome Memorials of Infamy and Guilt. Oh! I never had a juſt Apprehenſion of the Solemnity of the Part I am to act 'til now.

It is this that arms Death with all its Terrors; elſe I could ſtill mock at Fear, and ſmile in the Face of the gloomy Monarch. It is not giving up my Breath; it is not being for ever inſenſible, that makes me ſhrink: ---It is the terrible *hereafter*, the ſomething beyond the Grave, at which I recoil.---Thoſe great Realities, which you know, I, in the Hours of Mirth and Vanity, treated as Phantoms, and as the idle Dreams of ſuperſtitious Brains, ſtart forth and dare me now in their moſt terrible Demonſtrations. O Philo! my awakened Conſcience feels ſomething of that eternal Vengeance I have ſo often ſtupidly defied.

To what Heights of Madneſs is it poſſible for human Nature to reach? What Extravagance is it to jeſt with Death! to laugh at Damnation! as we have done in the greateſt of our Folly.---Every Thing in Nature ſeems to repoach this Levity in human Creatures. The whole Creation, but Man, is ſerious; Man who has the higheſt Reaſon to be ſo, while he has Affairs of infinite Conſequence depending on his ſhort uncertain Duration. A condemned Wretch may with as good a Grace go dancing to his Execution, as the greateſt Part of Mankind go on with ſuch a thoughtleſs Gaiety to their Graves.

Oh, Philo! with what Horror do I recall thoſe Hours of Vanity we have waſted together! Return ye loſt neglected Moments! How ſhould I prize you above the Eaſtern Treaſures! Oh, could I be permitted to live; to dwell with Hermits; to reſt on the cold Earth; to converſe in Cottages; and once more ſtand a Candidate for an immortal Crown, and have my Probation for celeſtial Happineſs!---What Worth is there in the vain Grandeurs of a Court! In ſounding Titles! in periſhable Riches! What Conſolation! what Relief can they afford me!

I have had a ſplendid Paſſage to the Grave; I die in State, and languiſh under a gilded Canopy; I am expiring on ſoft and downy Pillows, and am reſpectively attended by my Servants and Phyſicians: My Dependents ſigh, my Siſters weep, my Father beareth a Load of Years and Grief; my endearing Wife, pale and ſilent, conceals her inward Anguiſh: My Friend Euphormio, who was as my own Soul, ſuppreſſes his Sighs, and withdraws from me to hide his burſting Grief.---But, alas! who can anſwer my Summons at the high Tribunal? who can bail me from the Arreſts of Death? Who will deſcend into the dark Priſon of the Grave to relieve me there, or defend me from Corruption?

Here they all leave me, after having paid a few idle Ceremonies to the breathleſs Carcaſs, that Lump of Clay, which perhaps may lie repoſed in State, while my Soul, my only ſenſible Part, may ſtand trembling before my Judge. The Love and Gratitude of my Friends may perchance honour my Remains with a ſtately Monument inſcribed with, *Here lies the great.*---But, could the pale Corpſe ſpeak, it would ſoon reply,

——False Marble, where?
Nothing but poor and ſordid Duſt lies here.

COWLEY.

While ſome flattering Panegyric is pronounced at my Interment, I may perhaps be hearing my juſt Condemnation at a ſuperior Tribunal, where an unerring Verdict may ſentence me to everlaſting Infamy. But I find Comfort in the Promiſes of God, and hope for Mercy through Chriſt. Therefore repent, and farewell, 'til we meet in the World of Spirits.

REUS.

The following Relation of one Mr. Alexander Selkirk, *a* Scotſman, *who was left upon an Iſland in the* South Seas, *called* Juan Fernandez, *and liv'd there four Years and four Months, without ſeeing the Face of Man, cannot fail of being acceptable to our Readers, both on account of the Strangeneſs of the Story, and alſo as this Account is referred to in Commodore* Anſon's *Voyage; (not long ſince publiſhed and deſervedly receiv'd with univerſal Approbation) where, it is conjectured, that the Commodore took an old Goat which had been formerly in the Hands of this* Selkirk.

IN the Voyage of the Duke and Dutcheſs Privateers belonging to Briſtol, who took the rich Aquapulca Ship, they came to an Iſland called Juan Fernandez; where, ſending their Pinnace on Shore, ſhe returned, after ſome Time, bringing with her a Man cloathed in Goat Skins, who ſeemed as wild as the Goats themſelves.

Being brought on board the Duke, he ſaid, he had been on the Iſland four Years and four Months, having been left there by Capt. Stradling, in a Ship called the Cinque-Ports, about the Year 1705, of which Ship he was Maſter; and Capt. Dampier, who was then with him, and now on board the Duke, told Capt. Rogers, he was the beſt Man then on board the Cinque-Ports; who immediately agreed with him to be a Mate on board the Duke. His Name was Alexander Selkirk, a Scotſman. The Manner of his being found there, was by his making a Fire the Night before, when he ſaw the two Privateers aforeſaid, judging them to be Engliſh; by which, believing it to be an habitable Iſland, they had ſent their Boat to ſee; and thus he came miraculouſly to be redeemed from that ſolitary and tedious Confinement, who, otherwiſe, in all Probability, muſt have miſerably ended his Life there.

He ſaid, that, during his Stay there, he had ſeen ſeveral Ships paſs by, but only two of them came in to anchor; which he judg'd to be Spaniards, and retired from them; upon which they fired at him. Had they been French, he ſaid he would have ſubmitted himſelf, but choſe rather to hazard dying on the Iſland than to fall into the Hands of the Spaniards in thoſe Parts, becauſe he believed they would either murder him, or make him a Slave in their Mines.

The Spaniards landed ſo near him, before he knew where they were, that he had much ado to eſcape; for they not only ſhot at him, but purſued him into the Woods, where he climbed up to the Top of a Tree, at the Foot of which they made Water, and killed ſeveral Goats juſt by, but went off without diſcovering him.

He told them, that he was born at Largo, in the County of Fife, in Scotland, and bred a Sailor from his Youth.

The Reaſon of his being left on this melancholy Iſland, was a Difference between him and his Captain; which, together with the Ship's being leaky, made him willing rather to ſtay there than go along with him at firſt; and when he was at laſt willing to go, the Captain would not receive him.

He had been, he ſaid, on that Iſland to wood and water, when two of the Ship's Company were left upon it for ſix Months 'til the Ship returned, being chaſed thence by two French South Sea Ships.

He had with him his Cloaths and Bedding, with a Firelock, ſome Powder, Bullets, and Tobacco, a Hatchet, a Knife, a Kettle, a Bible, ſome practical Pieces, and his Mathematical Inſtruments and Books. He diverted and provided for himſelf as well as he could; but, for the firſt eight Months, he had much ado to bear up againſt Melancholy, and the Terror of being left alone in ſuch a deſolate Place.

He built two Huts with Piemento Trees, cover'd them with long Graſs, and lined them with the Skins of Goats, which he killed with his Gun as he wanted, as long as his Powder laſted, which was but a Pound; and that being near ſpent, he got Fire by rubbing two Sticks of Piemento Wood together upon his Knee. In the leſſer Hut, at ſome Diſtance from the other, he dreſſed his Victuals, and in the larger he ſlept, and employ'd himſelf in Reading, Singing Pſalms, and Praying; ſo that he ſaid he was a better Chriſtian while in this Solitude, or than, he was afraid, he ſhould ever be again.

At firſt he never eat any thing, 'til Hunger conſtrained him, partly for Grief, and partly for want of Bread and Salt; nor did he go to Bed he could watch no longer. The Piemento Wood, which burnt clear, ſerved him both for Firing and Candle, and refreſhed him with fragrant Smell.

He might have had Fiſh enough, but could not eat them for Salt, becauſe they occaſioned a Looſeneſs; except Craw-fiſh, there as large as our Lobſters, and very good: Theſe he ſometimes and at other Times broiled, as he did his Goats Fleſh, of which very good Broth, for they are not ſo rank as ours. He kept an of 500 that he killed, while there, and caught as many more marked on the Ear and let go.

When his Powder failed, he took them by Speed of Foot; for his Way of Living, and continual Exercise of Walking and Running, cleared him of all gross Humours; so that he ran with wonderful Swiftness thro' the Woods, and up the Rocks and Hills, as we perceived, when we employ'd him to catch Goats for us. We had a Bull Dog, which we sent with several of our nimblest Runners, to help him in catching Goats; but he distanced and tired both the Dog and the Men, catched the Goats, and brought them to us on his Back.

He told us, that his Agility in pursuing a Goat had once like to have cost him his Life: He pursued it with so much Eagerness, that he catched Hold of it on the Brink of a Precipice, of which he was not aware, the Bushes having hid it from him; so that he fell with the Goat down the Precipice a great Height, and was so stunned and bruised with the Fall, that he narrowly escaped with his Life; and when he came to his Senses, found the Goat dead under him. He lay there about twenty-four Hours, and was scarce able to crawl to his Hut, which was about a Mile distant, or to stir abroad again in ten Days.

He came at last to relish his Meat well enough, without Salt or Bread; and, in the Season, had Plenty of good Turnips, which had been sowed there by Captain Dampier's Men, and have now overspread some Acres of Ground. He had enough of good Cabbage from the Cabbage Trees, and seasoned his Meat with the Fruit of the Piemento Trees, which is the same as the Jamaica Pepper, and smells deliciously. He found there also a black Pepper, called Malagita, which was very good to expel Wind, and against Griping of the Guts.

He soon wore out all his Shoes and Cloaths by running thro' the Woods; and, at last, being forced to shift without them, his Feet became so hard, that he ran every where without Annoyance; and it was some Time before he could wear Shoes after we found him; for, not being used to any so long, his Feet swelled when he came first to wear them again.

After he had conquered his Melancholy, he diverted himself sometimes by cutting his Name on the Trees, and the Time of his being left and Continuance there. He was at first pestered with Cats and Rats, that had bred in great Numbers from some of each Species which had got a-shore from the Ships that put in there to Wood and Water. The Rats gnawed his Feet and Cloaths, while asleep, which obliged him to cherish the Cats with his Goats Flesh; by which many of them became so tame, that they would lie about him in Hundreds, and soon delivered him from the Rats. He likewise tamed some Kids, and, to divert himself, would now and then sing and dance with his Cats; so that, by the Care of Providence, and Vigour of his Youth, being now but about 30 Years old, he came at last to conquer all the Inconveniences of his Solitude, and to be very easy.

When his Cloaths wore out, he made himself a Coat and Cap of Goat Skins, which he stitched together with little Thongs of the same, that he cut with his Knife. He had no other Needle but a Nail, and, when his Knife was worn to the Back, he made others as well as he could, of some Iron Hoops that were left a-shore, which he beat thin, and ground upon Stones. Having some Linen Cloth by him, he sewed himself Shirts with a Nail, and stitched them with the Worsted of his old Stockings, which he pulled out on Purpose. He had his last Shirt on when we found him in the Island.

At his first coming on board us, he had so much forgot his Language for want of Use, that we could scarce understand him; for he seemed to speak his Words by Halves. We offered him a Dram, but he would not touch it, having drank nothing but Water since his being there; and it was some Time before he could relish our Victuals.

He could give us an Account of no other Product of the Island than what we have mentioned, except small black Plumbs; which are very good, but hard to come at, the Trees which bear them growing on high Mountains and Rocks. Piemento Trees are plenty here, and we saw one 60 Feet high, and about two Yards thick; and Cotton Trees higher, and near four Fathom round in the Stock.

The Climate is so good, that the Trees and Grass are verdant all the Year. The Winter lasts no longer than June or July, and is not then severe, there being only a small Frost and a little Hail, but sometimes great Rains. The Heat of the Summer is equally moderate, and there is not much Thunder or tempestuous Weather of any Sort. He saw no venemous or savage Creature on the Island, nor any other Sort of Beasts but Goats, &c. as above mentioned; the first of which had been put a-shore here on Purpose for a Breed by Juan Fernando, a Spaniard, who settled there with some Families for a Time, 'til the Continent of Chili began to submit to the Spaniards; which, being more profitable, tempted them to quit this Island, which is capable of maintaining a great Number of People, and of being made so strong that they could not easily be dislodged.

Ringrose, in his Account of Capt. Sharp's Voyage and other Buckaneers, mentions one who had escaped a-shore here, out of a Ship which was cast away with all the rest of his Company; and says, he lived five Years alone before he had the Opportunity of another Ship to carry him off. Capt. Dampier talks of a Muskito Indian, that belonged to Captain Watlin; who, being hunting in the Woods, when the Captain left the Island, lived there three Years alone, and shifted much in the same Manner as Mr. Selkirk did, 'til Capt. Dampier came thither, in 1684, and carried him off. The first that went a-shore was one of his Countrymen, and they saluted one another, first by prostrating themselves by Turns on the Ground, and then by embracing.

But, whatever there is in those Stories, this of Mr. Selkirk I know to be true; and his Behaviour afterwards gives me Reason to believe the Account he gave me, how he spent his Time, and bore up under such an Affliction, in which nothing but the Divine Providence could have supported any Man. By this one may see, that Solitude and Retirement from the World is not such an unsufferable State of Life, as most Men imagine, especially when People are fairly thrown into it unavoidably, as this Man was; who, in all Probability, must otherwise have perished when the Ship, which left him, being cast away not long after, all the Company escaped.

We may perceive, by this Story, the Truth of the Maxim, that *Necessity is the Mother of Invention*; since he found Means to supply his Wants in a natural Manner, so as to maintain his Life, tho' not so conveniently as effectually, as we are able to do with the Help of all our Fellow-Society. It may likewise instruct us, how much a plain and temperate Way of Living conduces to the Health of the Body, and the Vigour of the Mind; both which we are apt to destroy by Excess and Plenty, especially of strong Liquor, and the Variety, as well as the Nature, of our Meat and Drink; for this Man, when he came to our ordinary Method of Diet and Life, tho' he was sober enough, lost much of his Strength and Agility.

AN UNGRATEFUL TRUTH.

A Letter from an ingenious Foreigner at London, *to his Friend at* Paris, *translated from the* French.

My dear Friend,

IN my last, I gave you a Detail of the Fatigues and Amusements of my Journey; and, in this, shall proceed to lay before you a Summary of the most material Observations I have, as yet, been able to make of the mighty Nation I came to visit; of which we have so often conversed, and hardly ever but in Terms of Admiration and Respect: From their Enterprizes on the Continent, from their Struggles with their Kings, from the vast Circuit of their Commerce, from the Abundance of their Wealth, and their Excellence in all the Arts and Ornaments of Life, being justly authoriz'd so to do.

But I find Ideas formed at a Distance from the Object, are not altogether to be depended upon; and in order to know 'tis necessary to see. Truth is not above half represented in History, and what we supply from our own Imagination, though esteemed a Goddess by ourselves, is no better than a Cloud.

Thus I had, in my own Mind, divided the English into Peasants, Artizans, Merchants, Scholars, Gentlemen, and Grandees: Concluding that the two first were Drudges, if not Slaves. That the Merchant himself was but a mere Ant, ever solicitous for what he had never Time to enjoy. That the Scholar was cloister'd up with his Books. That every Gentleman was a Decius, not only ready, but ambitious to lay down his Life for the Service of his Country: And that their Grandees were not unworthy to be rank'd with Solon and Lycurgus of ancient Greece.

These were my Imaginations---alass! How wide of the Matter of Fact! For, tho' I can say nothing yet of their Peasants, I have already had sufficient Opportunity to discover, that the Gross of their Artizans, or Mechanics, are as idle as they are dissolute: That they never work but when Necessity obliges them to do it; and lay it down the very Moment they have wherewithal to gratify their Vices.

That many of their Merchants divide the Week between their Pleasures and their Business, and what they gather with one Hand scatter with the other.

That the Scholar does not purchase Knowledge for its own Sake, but to carry it to Market; and in the Shape of Law, Physic, or Divinity, retales it for what he can get; which he again disposes of as sensually, as he procured it mercenarily. That the Gentleman makes Patriotism his Plea, but Preferment his Design; and that not for the Honour but the Profit.

And that the Grandee is a mere Chamelion, I don't mean as living upon the Air, but for assuming the Colour of whatever Log he rests upon: That, for the general, they are scarce worthy to be treated as the Shadow of the ancient B——S; having little beside a Sheet of Parchment and certain high Words, to produce by way of Warrant for their N——b——y, or the great and valuable Privileges annexed to it.

That Money is the universal Idol of all Ranks and Degrees of People; being look'd upon as omnipotent; like Charity covering a Multitude of Sins; like Fame, best wing a good Report; like Authority, commanding Respect and Veneration; like Nobility, exacting Place and Precedency; and, like Virtue, attoning for all Defects, both of Body and Mind.

That Patriotism and Public Spirit are held but as beautiful Phantoms, set up only to facilitate the Designs of the Great, and amuse and deceive the Vulgar: That none but Boys and Fools are to be found among their real Worshippers; and even they in the End find out the Cheat, and continue to profess only to be reimbursed as Hypocrites, what they lost as Devotees.

That Self both is, and ought to be uppermost in all our Actions: That to have a generous benevolent Spirit is to be a Sheep among Men; to be fleeced first and then devoured.

That Virtue is but a solemn Bugbear; and that what is Right is to be measured by what is convenient.

That even Innocence itself is rather ridiculous than amiable; as arguing Ignorance, or Inexperience at least; a want of Means to gratify the Cravings of Nature, or a want of Spirit to offend.

That, in the midst of Corruption to be incorrupt, if Opportunity offered to be otherwise, argued incorrigible Stupidity; since, in such a Case, to be among the Betrayers, rather than the Betray'd, is no better than Self-defence.

That Love of Fame, is founded on meritorious Actions, is almost universally exploded, as a Bubble, which, looking solid, is nothing but Air.

That even Popularity, tho' barely the Purchase of Riot, Ostentation, and specious Pretence, is worth no more than it will sell for, and of no other Use than to be so disposed of.

That, from the first Mover to the remotest Wheel of G————t, all is manifestly venal, and prostitute; consequently is regarded, not only without Reverence, but with Contempt and Aversion: That from the Minister, these Disgusts pass on even to the Laws he gave Rise to; and none think themselves bound to fulfil, what they think to be a Grievance in the Imposition.

That hence, tho' the whole System is held together by F——ce, as it were, there is yet a Debility in almost every Part; and which, with the least Convulsion, threatens a D——ss——n.

That hence, upon the whole, Virtue is not only without Reward or Encouragement, but even Countenance. In Consequence of which, Men think it more eligible to swim down with the Torrent, than fruitlessly endeavour to oppose it.

A most affecting Representation, my dear Friend; strangely different you will say, from the romantic Conceptions we had fram'd of this favourite Island, and what very effectually justifies that severe * Remark of Voltaire's, which we so warmly complain'd of a few Years ago.

Do

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* To this Purpose; That the modern English no more resembled those under the Republic and Oliver, than the present Italians the ancient Heroes of Rome.

Do not, however, conceive that I am deſcribing another Sodom; in which a handful of juſt Men was not to be found to ſave the whole Country from Deſtruction. On the contrary, I have already made Acquaintance with ſeveral who have both excellent Heads, and, I verily believe, honeſt Hearts: I have likewiſe good Reaſon to believe that, even among the Great, both Heroes and Patriots are to be found, who would not heſitate to ruſh into Perdition, to preſerve, or redeem the public Liberty or Glory.

There is, however, ſuch a Spirit of Diffidence and Diſtruſt gone forth among the People, that Virtue has not its due Weight, nor Services their due Reward: So many have belied their Profeſſions, and apoſtatized from the Truth, that all are ſuſpected. Hence the People rather lament their Sufferings, than expect a Deliverance; and thoſe who could effect all Things, if properly allied, and conducted, are, at preſent, ſcarce able to effect any Thing.

Yours, &c.

LONDON,

October 9. We hear the Cuſtom which has been often practiſed, of conveying Criminals (who can find Friends to pay the Charges) in Hackney or Mourning Coaches to the Place of Execution, will not be ſuffered for the future, it having been thought a kind of Injuſtice to the Public (as it moſt certainly is a Diminution of the Intention of Juſtice) to ſuffer one Malefactor to be diſtinguiſhed from another, only becauſe ſome trifling Fees thereby ariſe to ſome under Officer (a Thing which would be abhorred in all other Countries); for as all Executions are, or ought to be, an Example to the Living, to deter them from the like End, ſo moſt ſurely the Ignominy and Shame attending thereon, cannot be too much and too openly expoſed; which no doubt was the original Intention of Criminals being carried ſo far to the Place of Execution. This End is therefore in a great Meaſure defeated, by permitting this Diſtinction to be made, and is certainly at leaſt too great an Indulgence to Criminals dying as Examples to offended Laws.

Every Circumſtance concurs, ſay the Letters from Italy, to confirm the Tranquility in that Country which the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle has reſtored to it. This is ſo true, that the Powers which, according to what is given out in foreign Countries, would be principally intereſted in diſturbing it, have done making military Preparations that have been talked of with ſo much Exaggeration. The Court of Turin, which has been thought to have the leaſt pacific Views, now openly contradicts this Notion by the Tranquility that it cauſes to prevail throughout all its Dominions. Genoa is in ſo miſerable a Condition, that no Body can diſtruſt that poor Republic; ſince it has apparently other Buſineſs upon its Hands than entering into a War. As to what is ſaid about Reinforcements arriving every Day from Auſtria in Lombardy, no Streſs ought to be laid upon it, ſeeing half of the Soldiers decamp before arriving there, and the reſt deſert after their Arrival.

We have been informed by our laſt Advices from Paris, that the French Court has lately received very large Remittances from Spain, which Money, it's aſſured, is to be particularly employed in re-eſtabliſhing the Marine of France, which begins already to be in ſuch a Condition as to occaſion ſerious Reflections to be made thereupon by the Engliſh Nation, which is very attentive to every Thing of that Nature that is done by the Crown of France, tho' it be only in order to ſhelter the Commerce of its Subjects from being inſulted and interrupted by the other, in caſe of a freſh Rupture between the two Crowns, which may poſſibly be nearer than it is generally apprehended to be, on Account of the Pretentions that the Engliſh are continually forming in the Neighbourhood of the French Eſtabliſhments in America, where the Court of Verſailles now perceives that it has let them become too powerful, eſpecially in their new Colony of Nova Scotia; which is too near a Neighbour to Canada and L'Iſle Royal, or as the Engliſh call it, Cape Breton. It muſt indeed be confeſs'd, that the French reſtored this whole Province to the Engliſh, by the Peace of Utrecht, which has been confirmed by all ſucceeding Treaties; but it is now found that it was impolitick to have been ſo facile in that Reſpect, and Circumſtances having changed, it's natural for Maxims to change likewiſe. From whence it is greatly to be feared, that this Nova Scotia will, ſooner or later, be a Bone of Contention, and very likely before moſt People imagine.

Our laſt Letters from ſeveral Parts of Germany expreſs the great Satisfaction which the Concluſion of the Treaty with the Court of Bavaria has generally given in the Empire, as it is hoped, and not doubted, but that it will influence the Diſpoſitions of other German Courts. It has ſince been perceived, that the Elector Palatine begins to enter into the right Way, and it is not queſtioned but that the Britiſh Miniſtry will take the Opportunity of making its Advantage of this Diſpoſition. It would be doing every Thing, to re-unite the Princes and States of the Empire with its Head.

LOVE and HONOUR.

By a Gentleman of VIRGINIA.

LOVE, the moſt fav'rite Gift deſign'd
By lib'ral Heav'n to human-kind,
The great Elixir of Relief,
The Remedy of mortal Grief,
If not repaid with equal Love,
Does a conſuming Cauſtic prove.
But that kind Boy, whoſe gentle Skill
Is more prepar'd to cure than kill,
Who knows the Art is more profound
To heal than to inflict a Wound,
Makes his true Votaries his Care,
Nor often leaves them in Deſpair.
So that the bitter Mixtures paſt,
Prove Sov'reign Remedies at laſt,
Thus weak the ſickly Lover lies,
Only with ſtronger Health to riſe.
Thus happy, ev'ry Day more bleſt,
Of old each Pair in Love increaſt,
Candid their Joys, ſincere, unmixt,
Alike reciprocally fixt,
Jointly their mutual Cares they eas'd,
When pleaſing moſt they moſtly pleas'd;
They fear'd no buſy tattling Spy,
No prying Goſſip's jealous Eye,
No Neighbour's daily Stories rais'd,
Nor in cloſe Whiſpers Secrets blaz'd;
Naught did their Fame in Queſtion call,
For all was Love and Love was all.
'Til ſome unlucky Star withſtood
The growing Band of general Good,
With baleful Influence ſtept between,
And threw the niggard Honour in.
Honour! the cold and weak Pretence
Of chilly Blood and fainting Senſe,
The dull Prerogative of Fools,
That live by Rote, and move by Rules,
Whoſe Spirits creep in milky Veins,
Whom Phantoms fright, and Fear reſtrains.
Well may we call the Notion weak,
From whence they ſuch poor Shelter ſeek,
For never has it yet withſtood
The bold Attacks of Fleſh and Blood.
But to avoid the odious Name,
Which ſpreading Scandal might proclaim,
A ſubtle Subterfuge is found,
To mitigate the groſſer Sound:
Platonic Love hence took its Riſe,
A public Screen for private Vice.
Platonic Love! a Name at beſt,
There leaſt in Fact where moſt profeſt;
A Shadow, which the Subſtance throws,
That ſerves to hide not, but expoſe.
'Tis true the Patrons of the Cheat,
All cloſe Enquiries would defeat,
For hard and tecknic Terms they ſtrain,
And keep aloof from being plain;
They'l ſay, "It looks not after Kind,
"And is but Friendſhip more refin'd,
"Platonic Love cements the Soul,
"And for one Part reſpects the whole."
True manly Friendſhip may indeed,
Juſt Cauſe for ſuch Diſtinctions breed,
Where juſt Equalities of Age,
Genius and Sentiments engage,
Or where reciprocal Deſerts
Unite two well-agreeing Hearts;
But diff'rent Sexes muſt intend
Something beyond the Name of Friend:
'Tis true they Souls to Souls convey,
But are not Bodies in the Way?
Falſe Honour thus, and miſterm'd Love,
Like Puritanic Zealots prove,
In public faſt, to blind our Eyes,
But in their Cloſets gormandize.
True Honour dares thoſe Checks diſdain,
And gives itſelf a freer Rein,
Gives a more generous Scope to th'Will,
And knowing none, it dreads no Ill.
Soaring it mounts with native Fire,
Fearleſs at Danger to retire,
Makes Difficulty ſtill its Aim,
Nor can it ſtoop at worthleſs Game.
Fierce it breaks thro' oppoſing Force,
Nor flags its Flight, nor ſtops its Courſe,
It cuts the midway Air above,
And no Co-equal knows, but Love:
There if a Wiſh or warm Deſire
Add Fuel to its innate Fire.
Still with more active Flames it ſoars,
The boundleſs Tracts of Light explores,
Seeks its lov'd Object, as its Sphere,
And finding that, it fixes there.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 14.

Entred Inwards, in *York* River.

January 30. *Brigantine Sarah and Elizabeth, of Briſtol, Penhellick Henſley, Maſter, from St. Martins.*

Cleared Outwards.

February 1. *Sloop Robert, of Bermuda, William Smith, for Bermuda.*
1. *Schooner Tryal, of Virginia, Hugh Vans, for Barbados.*

Cleared Outwards, in the Port of Rappahanock.

February 2. *Nancy, of Dublin, Smith, for Aberdeen.*
13. *Mary, of Bermuda, Robinſon, for Bermuda.*

No Inward Entries ſince the 22d of December.

☞ *No Ship or Poſt arriv'd.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS I labour under ſeveral Inconveniences at preſent, by reaſon of having a great many outſtanding Debts, and ſome of them of a long Standing, I hereby deſire all Perſons that are indebted to me to diſcharge their ſeveral Accounts immediately, in order to prevent further Trouble, that thereby I may be enabled to diſcharge the ſeveral Accounts that are againſt me. By ſo doing they will very much oblige

Their humble Servant,

Robert Lyon.

N. B. I have a choice Parcel of good Hairs, *&c.* for making all Manner of Wigs, Ladies Tates and Locks, *&c.* Gentlemen and Ladies that are pleas'd to favour me with their Orders, may depend on being faithfully and expeditiouſly ſerved, by

Their humble Servant,

Robert Lyon.

City of *Williamſburg*, *February* 12, 1750.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Friday* the 15th Day of *March* next, a Veſtry will be held at the Church in the ſaid City, in Order to agree with Workmen, for building an Addition to the ſaid Church: Any Perſon willing to undertake the ſame, by applying to the Miniſter or Churchwardens, may be informed of the Particulars.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Gloceſter* County, a likely young Negroe Woman, named *Kitty*, about 20 Years of Age; ſhe formerly was a Servant in the Governor's Family, and is ſuppoſed to be about *Williamſburg*. Whoever apprehends and conveys the ſaid Servant to me, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

t b c t f *Warner Lewis.*

February 14, 1750-1.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Henrico* County, near the Falls of *James* River, on *Sunday* Night, being the 19th Inſtant, an Apprentice, about 20 Years of Age, named *Richard Green*, a Houſe Carpenter and Joiner by Trade, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, ſlim-made, thin Viſage, freckled, and very talkative, with long ſmall Legs; he had when he went away a blue Cloth Coat and Waiſtcoat, lin'd with blue Shalloon, the Coat is ſhort-waiſted with long Skirts, an old white Devonſhire Kerſey Coat, with a lying Collar, formerly fac'd with Velvet, but wore off, a Pair of new tann'd Sheep Skin Breeches with a Bawdy-houſe Flap, with carv'd white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worſted Stockings, two Pair of blue Yarn ditto, *Virginia*-made Shoes, with carv'd Silver Shoe Buckles, two white Shirts, a Neck Cloth, two *Virginia*-Cotton blue and white ſtrip'd Shirts, and a *Virginia*-made Hat: He went away in Company with one *James Innes*, a *Scotſman*, about 24 Years of Age, ſpeaks very plain *Engliſh*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pale Complection, flat-footed, knock-knee'd, and carries one of his Toes very much out as he walks, a Knot on one of his Wriſts, occaſion'd by his Arm having been broke: He ſerv'd his Time on *Rappahannock* River, and had when he went away, a coarſe blue Cloth Coat, lin'd with coarſe red Shalloon, a new Pair of Buck-ſkin Breeches, a Pair of old ditto, and a Pair of light colour'd ditto, a green Waiſtcoat much worn, with white, flat, eight-ſquare Metal Buttons of two Sorts, and bound when new with green Cord, whereof there is ſome Remains yet, a Pair of blue and white clouded Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Scotch Shoes new ſoled, a new Caſtor Hat, and ſeveral other Cloaths: They both have ſhort Hair, and wear white Caps: They ſtole from the Subſcriber a hunting Saddle with a Hog-ſkin Seat, green Cloth Houſing with green and white ſtrip'd Worſted Lace; they alſo ſtole two Horſes from Mr. *Thomas Atchiſon*, at the Falls of *James* River, one a middle-ſiz'd dull Bay, the other a Cheſnut Sorrel: Their Brands and Fleſh-marks, if any, unknown to me.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Men and Horſes, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward if taken in *Virginia*, and Ten if out of it; or, Three for *Richard Green*, and Two for *James Innes* if taken in *Virginia*; and Six for *Green*, and Four for *Innes* if elſewhere, paid by

Samuel Du-Val.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Thurſday* the 21ſt Inſtant will be expos'd to Sale, at the late Dwelling-houſe of Capt. *John Gibſon*, deceas'd, in *King William* County, Seven choice Slaves, Stock, and Houſhold Goods. Six Months Credit will be allow'd, with Bond and Security, as uſual.

1 *Joſeph Gibſon*, Executor.

Norfolk, *February* 4, 1750-1.

ON the 22d of *January* laſt was ſunk, by Violence of the Weather, a Schooner Flat, *Samuel Broadnax*, Skipper; in her was laded 53 Barrels of Pork, 5 Firkins of Butter, 2 Barrels of Lard, and 40 Hams of Bacon, whereof there hath only been yet found, 18 Barrels of Pork, 2 Barrels of Lard, and 5 Firkins of Butter; She was loſt between the Mouth of *Chickahominy* River and Mrs. *Brown*'s at *James* River; what was ſav'd was drove a-ſhore at *James* Town: The Pork was mark'd IH in a Piece, No. 1 to 53.

Whoever takes up any of the ſaid Pork, ſhall have 7*s*. 6*d*. Reward, for each Barrel, paid by

John Hutchings.

ON *Tueſday* next will be fought, at the *George and Dragon*, in *Williamſburg*, a Match of Cocks, for Ten Piſtoles the firſt Battle, Five Piſtoles the Second, and Two Piſtoles and a Half the Third, *&c.* As likewiſe ſeveral other Matches. 1‖

THE Subſcriber being in Want of Oyſter Shells, will give at the Rate of Three Shillings *per* Hogſhead, for any Quantity that can be delivered at his Landing by the laſt of *March*. *Carter Burwell.*

ALL Perſons who have any Claim againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Durham Hall*, late of the Borough of *Norfolk*, deceas'd, are forthwith deſired to ſend in their Accounts, properly atteſted, to his Executors, *Robert Tucker* and *Chriſtopher Perkins*, of the ſaid Borough; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired by them, to make ſpeedy Payment.

A Tract of Land about 350 Acres, lying in *Lunenburg* County, belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, will be ſold at publick Sale, on *Wedneſday* the 24th of *April* next, at Mr. *Henry Wetherburn*'s Door, in *Williamſburg*, where the particular Bounds, *&c.* of the ſaid Land will then be produced.

Alſo to be freighted upon moderate Terms, to any of the *Weſt India* Iſlands, or elſewhere, the Sloop *Harry*, belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, now lying at *Norfolk*, ready to proceed upon any Voyage that may offer.

Robert Tucker, *Chriſtopher Perkins*, } Executors.

To be SOLD, for ready Money,

THE Eſtate of the late *Nathaniel Duckinfield*, Eſq; of *London*, lying in *North-Carolina*, conſiſting of 1600 Acres of very valuable Land, on *Salmon* Creek, in *Bartie* County, within 3 Miles of the Governor's, the Front whereof is bounded by *Albemarle* Sound, 200 Acres of which are clear'd, with ſeveral new Brick Houſes, and other conſiderable Improvements thereon. 800 Acres of Land about ſix Miles above the Mouth of *Maratuck* River, bounded by the ſaid River and two Creeks, and called by the Name of *Warren* Neck, and in the ſame County, but without any Improvements. Six Tracts of Piney Lands in *Tyrell* County, containing about 3600 Acres, together with about twenty Negroes, all the Cattle, Hogs, and other Stock on the ſaid Plantation, on *Salmon* Creek. Any Perſons inclined to purchaſe, may know the Terms, and ſee a Draught of the Lands, by applying to us, in *Suffolk*.

8 *Watſon* and *Cairnes.*

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and Ladies, That on the 20th and the 22d Inſtant, I intend to have an Aſſembly at my Dwelling-Houſe, in *Norfolk* Town. Where all Gentlemen and Ladies, who will favour me with their good Company, may depend on kind Entertainment. Tickets to be had as uſual, from

Their moſt humble Servant,

Edward Dial.

LAST Year a Box, directed to Mr. *William Button* in *Norfolk*, was imported either in the *George*, Capt. *Hubbard*, or in the *Queenſbury*, Capt. *Dixon*: The Perſon with whom it may be will very much oblige us, in ordering it to Mr. *Francis Jerdone* in *York*, Mr. *Andrew Sprowll* in *Norfolk*, or to us in *Suffolk*, and either of theſe Gentlemen will pay the Charges.

4 *Watſon* and *Cairnes.*

TO be SOLD at Public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, at *Edenton*, in the Province of *North-Carolina*, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *March* next, the *Spaniſh* Ship called the *Nympha*, burthen 400 Tons and upwards, not Five Years o'd, as ſhe now lies ſafely moored in a Harbour near *Core* Banks, not far from *Ocracock* Inlet, in the ſaid Province, with all her Rigging, Guns, Sails, Stores, *&c.* An Inventory of which is to be ſeen until the Time of Sale, at the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Watſon* and *Cairnes*, Merchants, in *Suffolk*, and at Mr. *Andrew Sprowll*'s, Merchant, in *Norfolk*, *Virginia*. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Wedneſday* the 27th Day of this Month a Veſtry will be held at *Abington* Church in the County of *Gloceſter*, in order to contract with Workmen, for building a new Church in the ſaid Pariſh.

A Negroe Boy, belonging to the Subſcriber, named *Charles*, about 4 Years old, full-eyed, battle-ham'd, and had on a ſtriped *Virginia* Cloth Coat, was ſtolen from *Alice Bruces*, about eight Miles above *Williamſburg*, on the 24th of *January*, on his Way to *Hanover*, and is ſuppos'd to be carried into *Lunenburg*. Whoever gives me Information of the ſaid Boy, ſo that I may get him ſafe, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, and if the Thief is convicted and brought to Juſtice, Five Pounds more, paid by

Henry Wythe.

Frederickſburg, *Jan.* 28, 1750-1.

HAVING been much afflicted with the Gout of late, I am determined to leave off my Buſineſs and Practice; and having lately imported from *London*, a large Aſſortment of choice Medicines, I deſign to diſpoſe of them, with the Contents of my Shop, conſiſting of freſh ſortable Medicines, all Manner of Shop Utenſils, a great Variety of Surgeons Inſtruments, Books of Phyſick, Anatomy and Surgery. Any Perſon or Perſons that are inclinable to purchaſe the Contents, ſhall have them on reaſonable Terms, and Twelve Months Credit, giving good Security. The Purchaſer may have a convenient Houſe and Shop, where it is now kept, at a reaſonable yearly Rent.

The Subſcriber has Two good convenient Dwelling-Houſes on the ſame Lot, with Gardens, Stable, *&c.* to be Rented or Sold on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. All Perſons that have any juſt Demands againſt the Subſcriber are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to receive Satisfaction for the ſame, and all Perſons indebted to him are deſired to pay the ſame before the firſt Day of *May* next, to prevent further Trouble.

William Lynn.

To be SOLD,

BETWEEN Six and Seven Thouſand Acres of choice Lands, in ſeveral Tracts, lying in the Counties of *Lunenburg* and *Amelia*. The Terms may be known of *Appamattox*, *Jan.* 25, 1750. *George Currie.*

Norfolk, *Jan.* 19, 1750-1.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Norfolk* Borough, about a Month ago, a Servant Man, named *Samuel Hoggart*, about 19 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a ruddy Complection; had on when he went away, a blue Coat, red Breeches, and a brown Wig; he is a Taylor by Trade. Whoever apprehends and conveys the ſaid Servant to me, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by *Thomas Wilſon.*

Tappahanock, *Jan.* 23, 1750-1.

TO be SOLD, to the higheſt Bidder, on the firſt Day of *March* next, the Lots, Dwelling-houſes, and Store-houſe, at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, in *Tappahanock* Town. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving good Security, as uſual, to

James Gray.

N. B. Any Perſon inclinable for a private Purchaſe, or that want to view the Houſes, may apply to the Subſcriber, any Time between this and the Sale.

3‖ *James Gray.*

York, *Jan.* 28, 1750-1.

I HEREBY give Notice, That Mr. *Robert Crichton*, late of *Williamſburg*, Merchant, hath impowered me to collect his Debts, and aſſigned his Books and Debts to me, as well thoſe in his own Name as in the Names of *Crichton* and *Scrivener*.

I therefore deſire all Perſons concerned will ſpeedily come and ſettle with me, or with Mr. *John Palmer*, my Attorney, in *Williamſburg*: And I do forewarn the ſaid *Crichton*'s Debtors from paying their Debts to any of his Creditors, on Peril of paying them over again, to

William Montgomery.

TO be SOLD, the Houſe and Land whereon Col. *John Martin* lately liv'd, in *Caroline* County, containing about 2700 Acres. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply do the Subſcribers, in *King William* County.

t. f. *John Martin*,

N. B. There are Plantations, *&c.* on the Land. *Samuel Martin.*

PROPOSALS *for Printing by Subſcription,*

A Compleat Body of the LAWS of *Virginia*; with the Titles of all ſuch Laws as have been from Time to Time repealed: And, with uſeful Marginal Notes and References, To which will be added, an exact Table to the Whole.

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V. That the Price to Subſcribers will be One Guinea, to be paid on Delivery of the ſaid Book, ſo printed and bound.
VI. That there will be no more Copies printed than are for the Uſe of the Public, and the Subſcribers.

Thoſe who are inclinable to ſubſcribe are deſired to ſend their Names to the Printer, that they may be inſerted in the Book.

The *VIRGINIA* ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1751,

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